Winner Gets His Gun and Stands Behind the Door-Crocodiles Are Terrors to the Natives and White Ants the Bane of Their Lives.

It is a long distance from the Soudan to the Missouri, but Elias S. Farah encompassed those extremes by visiting Omaha last week. Mr. Farah is a young Syrian who has come to America to see the land of which so many winderful things are told intention of practicing the profession in Bee to name the strangest sight he had seen in the Soudan, Mr. Farah, after hesitating sand. They seem to have an aversion to the "There were so many a mement, said: strange scenes and experiences I hardly oddest was a lovers' duel.

"Courtship among the Soudanese, like that of other Oriental races, is a dickering conup n the size of the present the bridegroom a young goat instead of cuiting it away from can make the bride's parents. Some times the flesh with a knife. it happens that a girl attracts two lovers. and then there is a delightful entertainment in store for the whole village. The rivals to meet and settle the precidence in the girl's affection by a test of endurance. The Soudanese train themselves to bear religious ceremonies the men are slashed with kniv s, and during the operation the subject boastingly names his forefathers for several generations and recounts their deeds

When the rival I vers meet at the designated place for their duel the whole village is on hand, and the most interested spectators are the women. The sheik draws two s in the sand about five feet apart. These mark the distance at which the combatants are to fight. When they toe the mark both are naked, and are armed with six-foot whips made of hippopotamus hide. At a signal from the sheik the rivals begin lashing each other with all the strength and skill required by long practice. The cruel whips not only raise welts on the body, but bite off patches of skin. The flesh is exposed here and there, the black bodies are soon turned red by the o zing He bears letters from British commander gore, and the contest becomes disgustingly brutal—except to the Soudaness. The duel continues until one of the combatants is betrayed by quivering nature into a gran, or until one sinks from exhaustion. Gener-ally the defeated lover, rather than suffer scorn of his friends and relatives, slinks away and joins another village.

AND THE VICTOR WINS THE GIRL. 'After marriage there is a honeymoon of fifteen to thirty days, varying according to the wealth of the groom. During that time he remains in the house with his wife, and when not asleep he keeps up a constant parade behind his door, armed with sword, spear and gun, if he has one. That is a declaration of war against any man who dare enter his home, and it is smetimes quite necessary, for rival lovers occasionally

smoulder and throw off a heavy smoke. fear you Americans will doubt that story, but the soldiers on the expedition had to wear veils and gloves to protect themselves from mesquitos, and you don't have to take my word for that fact."

Mr. Farah was born at Beskinta, in Mount ebanon, so high up among the mountains of Syria that as a boy he made summer snow balls under a trepical sun by climbing a neighboring peak. His father, engaged in engineering works, was the leading citizen of the village. From the neighboring hills young Farah could look far out into the Mediterranean, and eighty miles away, bey nd the white-winged ships floating along the blue ribbon of sea, the hills of the Isle of Cyprus challenged his curiosity. His boyish breast was filled with longings to know more of the big world cutside. These aspi rations were unwittingly aid d and abetted a stepmother, and at the mature age of 13 the Syrian lad ran away from home and went to Beyrouth, the prt made familiar by the missionaries. He had had eight wesks instruction in English at a school established in his home by Episcopalians, and he secured employment at Beyrout as office boy for a steamship agent. Several years later he was transferred to a similar office at Port Said, near the northern entrance to the Suez

When, in 1882, Lord Wolseley sailed down the canal on his way to Calro to suppress the rebellion of Arabi Pasha, young Farah, then a boy of 18, was engaged as Arabic interpreter and a tached to the Royal Sussex regi-ment. The British army landed at Ismailia and started across country for Cairo. After minor engagements, Tel El Kebir, a strongly fortified place, was taken by assault in twen-ty-four minutes. The 13,000 British were opposed by 40,000 Egyptians. The natives fled in a panic, but the invaders speedily followed Arabi by rail to Cairo, where he surrendered without a further struggle. Arabi had been merciful to Christians, unlike most Mohammedans, and the grateful conquerors spared his life, sonding him into exile at Ceylon with

a guard to prevent his escape.

The army remained at Cairo for two years with the exception of a short period during which cholera prevailed, and in 1884 the campaign for the rescue of Gordon was or-

A LESSON ON CROCODILES. "There are many curious things about th crocodiles not generally known," pursued the gentleman from the land of the lotus. "I shared the common impression that it was exceedingly dangerous to have crocodiles fo swimming companions, but the Soudanese say when a man touches ground. I can't explain the Homeseekers' Guide call at Wabash the fact, but I often saw men swimming in the Homeseekers' Guide call at Wabash office, 1502 Farnam street, or write.

the Nile where crocodlies were seen every G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt. Omaha. Nile where crocodiles were seen every r. The Soudanese, by the way, are wonderful swimmers, and with the support of water bags they will swim for two and three

days in making journeys.
"A crocodile will not hesitate to attack a man alone, and will follow a hoped-for vic tim silently, swimming with the body under water and only the eyes above. He can outrun a man, but he cannot turn his long body quickly. A Soudanese, if he has any warning, easily escapes his cunning pursuer by running in a zigzag course. When a crocodile catches a man unawares he stands on his tail and hind legs, grasps the victim with his forelegs and literally shakes the life out of him. The reptile will not attack if two men are together. The female lays her eggs in the sand and takes up a position where

she can watch them. If any one approaches she rushes to the defense in a mad fury. "The Soudanese method of hunting the crocodile is peculiar. They tie a rope of palm fiber to a tree on the river bank, and attach a long spear to the other end. They ap-proach the reptile from the rear, and when they set up a shout he rises up on his tail and hind legs. The hunters jab the spear into the soft flesh under the forelegs, and let the wounded crocodile escape into the water with the weapon sticking in his body. Where with the weapon sticking in his body. When he becomes exhausted from his efforts to escape from the spear they draw him out by the rope. I saw a squad of British sharp-shooters pepper a big crecodile day after lay without apparent effect until a bullet finally struck under the foreig. The reptile was sixteen feet long, the biggest the natives had seen killed. He had been a terror

killed many animals and children. We found in his stomach two silver bracelets, five gallors of smooth, round stores of smooth lons of smooth, round stones and the undi-

"There is on the upper Nile a bird about as big as your pigeon that finds its food in the mouth of the crocodile. When the reptile opens its jaws while sunning itself on the sand bars the bird flies in and picks the remnants of the crocodile's dinner that may be hanging to his teeth. Sometimes the rep tile closes its jaws on the invader, are soon opened, and it is supposed the bird attacks the soft parts of the mouth with its beak when imprisoned. This seems incredi-ble, but I have seen it often.

CAN DIGEST ANYTHING. "Some localities in the Soudan have a culiar white ant. It lives in the ground, and it comes up underneath any article on the ground that is catable. A shoe left on the ground will be eaten full of holes in half an hour. If a man lay on the ground his cloth-ing would be eaten away in a short time, and insects would attack his body. The ants will destroy wood, but not charcoal. in the Orient, and to study dentistry with the only attack an article on the part in contact intention of practicing the profession in with the ground, and will not climb up the The Soudanese hang up everything Alexandria, Egypt. Mr. Farah brought with likely to be covered for a meal by the ants, sides. him the reminiscences of a romantic and and they sleep on cots with legs that have adventurous career. When asked by The been charred in fire. These ants are only Bee to name the strangest sight he had seen found in isolated places where there is no light, and they are guided to their food by

smell or perhaps an instinct. "The most common food of the Soudanese know which to mention first. One of the is corn. On a campaign the warrior carries a supply in a goatskin at his belt. He eats the corn raw, just as animals do in America, and if he runs out of food he tightens his of ther Oriental races, is a dickering con-ference between the two families, and hinges His pouch is made by pulling the skin from

"Butter making is a simple process. The milk is put into a lambskin along with rolls of butter. The skin is hung from a tree or post, and the churner, catching hold of the young men notify the shelk of the situation bag, swings it back and forth until the task and he appoints a time and place for the is finished. The cream is attracted to the butter rolls, which grow targer and larger until the milk has been robbed of all its rich-

'The Soudanese make a terrible enemy pain, even torture, with fortitude, and the They were taught by the mahdi that to kill greatest shame that can befall a warrior an enemy or to die in battle would insure is to make a sign of flinching, no matter them a place in paradise. He painted heaven how great his sufferings. In one of their as a place filled with sweet music, beautiful women, milk, honey, dates and all the luxuries that the wildest Soudaness imagination could dream of. These black people have so hard a time in this world and so great a faith in their religion that they court death. the battle of Suakim they swept up to the guns of the British and took the muzzles in their hands. They charge with the ferocity of tigers, and I only know of one case, that Metammeh, in which they ever retreated after making an attack. They generally pre-

fer to die fighting."
For his services in the Egyptian campaign Mr. Farsh was decorated by Queen Victoria and the khedive and of course carries his medals of honor with him. He is a Royal Arch Mason, the highest degree obtainable in Egypt, and he enjoys the distinction of being one of the only three non-British members admitted to the English lodge in Alexandria testifying to his valuable services as an interpreter and as a purchaser of supplies.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—(Special.)—Pen-sions granted, issue of December 4, 1894,

Nebraska: Original-Isaac N. Smock, Lin coln, Lancaster; Benjamin Franklin Mor-row, Georgetown, Custer; Henry H. Fouts, Schuyler, Colfax. Increase-Lewis H. Le vick, Aurora, Hamilton; James H. Williams, Dunning, Blaine; Charles W. Booth, Broken Bow, Custer; Levi J. Graul, Goehner, Seward; J. Christy Golson, Brewster, Blaine, Reissue—William M. Childre, Aurora, Hamilton.

Monticello, Jones; Mary E. Stewari, Co-lumbus Junction, Louisa; Elizabeth Moore, Castleville, Buchanan. South Dakota: Original—James W. Mar-tin, Deadwood, Lawrence. North Dakota: Increase—Andrew Jacob-son, Mountain, Pembina. Reissue—Harvey C. Brewster, Sanborn, Barnes. Montana: Original—Alonzo P. Edick, Red Lodge, Park Lodge, Park.
Colorado: Restoration—Marshall J. Madi-son, Alamoosa, Conejos.

EVIDENCE OF A WOMAN'S HAND.

New Theory Relating to the Murder of Drug Clerk Welt at 'Frisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 .- There is absolutely no clew to the perpetrators of the horrible murder of Eugene Weir, the drug clerk, who was so foully murdered about o'clock Friday morning, as he was preparing to leave the store for the night. The police seem to be absolutely in the dark, their main efforts being directed to tracing the young man's past and his associates, both male and female. The robbery theory has been female. The robbery theory has beer abandoned, and the motive of the murder is now ascribed to jealousy, either on the part of some one for a woman's devotions or of a discarded sweetheart. Weir was on familiar terms with a number of women, so many of his female friends calling to see him at drug store that the proprietor was obliged to notes, nickels and pennies. The gold to be interdict these receptions. The number of coined in denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20. wounds on the dead man's breast indicate The national bank notes not less than \$10, fury on the part of the murderer, and many silver in believe a woman's scorn wielded the fatal Neither money nor valuables were reknife. moved from the dead man's person nor the store, and the only theory considered tenable is that a woman is directly or indirectly

responsible for the crime. Cheap Rates to the West. On December 4 and 18 the Union Pacific will sell first class round trip tickets to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyo-ming and Utah at a rate of one standard first class fare for the round trip, plus \$2. Read of wonderful prosperity of the irrigated districts along the line of the Union Pacific and take this oppartunity to see for yourself.
For further information, descriptive printematter, time tab'es, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent or H. P. DEUL,

C. T. A. U. P. System, 1302 Farnam St., Omaha. HARVEST EXCURSIONS SOUTH.

Via the Wabash R. R. On November 20, December 4 and 18, ne Wabash will sell tickets at one fare. the reptiles will not attack a man while the Wabash will sell tickets at one fare, swimming or floating. The danger comes with \$2 added. For tickets or a copy of

BEALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record December WARRANTY DEEDS.

Westerfield and wife to H A Wester-lot 10, Westerfield's add to South field, lot 10, Westerfield's add to South Omaha A Westerfield and wife to L J Wester-field, same H A Westerfield and wife to L J Westerfield, same
Charles Linistrum and wife to A H Anderson et al, lot 6, block 5, Hartford Place.
C A Nelson and wife to O D Buck, w ½
of lot 12, block A. Prospect Place.
G W Ames and wife to Ailda Tulp, lot 16,
block 2, Ames Place
J F Flack and wife to Wes Wilfong, s ½
of lot 22, block 4, Potter & Cobb's add
to South Omaha
Electa Romans to David Vosturg, undiv
½ of lot 5, block 8, Hanscom Place
John Mach and wife to August Olsen, lot
2, block 2, Melrose Hill
Mutual Investment company to W A Dunning, lot 1, Stanton Place
G B Collier to E L Baker, lot 13, block 7,
tollier Place
W B Cheek and wife to James Bonner, w
½ of lot 14, Felham Place
Q UIT CLAIM DEEDS.

Special master to H E Mooney, n 112 feet of lot 5, block 15. Improvement association Same to F K Hagerman et al trustees, lot 40 and s & of lot 37, Kountze add.
Sheriff to V B Caldwell, lots, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 to 16, block 1; lots 2 to 4 and 6 to 19, Hamilton Square

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS.

Remedies for Existing Financial Evils Briefly Discussed.

DEFECTS IN THE BALTIMORE PLAN

Drafted by the Bankers for the Benefit of the Bankers-How it Would Affect Depositors-A New Specific for the Nation's Ills.

The panic of 1893, and others prior thereto, has convinced the financiers of this country that something must be done to give relief to financial institutions during a panic by creating some kind of an clastic currency. Today it is the leading topic of discussion, and many valuable suggestions and plans have been presented by the leading bankers, financiers and statesmen of ou country. The present ridiculous and em barrassing predicament of our country, with its outstanding gold bonds, United States notes, treasury notes, silver and gold certifi-cates which can be so manipulated as to compel the government to issue many hundreds of millions of bonds without securing proper relief, is also a vital question and needs prompt attention.

The president in his last message refers o the matter in the following language: "Nothing could be worse or further re-moved from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption, and the means which can be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Ever if the claims upon this fund were confined t the obligations originally intended, and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small But these obligations when received in gold are not canceled, but are reissued, and may do duty many times by drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation, constantly developing and

never nearing financial rest."

The president also endorses the Baltimore plan with the changes suggested by Secretary Carlisle. No nation in the world bas of is entitled to as much credit as ours. Why then, should we not be able to free our-selves and not be dependent upon other nations. We have it in our power to do so, and let us have the courage to do it. If we are to remain strictly upon a gold basis, or bimetallism, let us have the courage to issue \$1,000,000,000, or if necessary \$2,000,000,000 of bonds and go into the markets of the world and buy up the gold. Such a move on our part would soon compel the European nations to cry aloud for an international monetary agreement, and establish an inbasis for gold and silver. And why should a nation like ours be constantly at war with other nations upon the monetary question? Let us so arrange the indebtedness of this country that it will be owned by ourselves and receivable and payable in the current moneys of our own coun try, and not be a slave to British gold. Every iollar of government, state and county bonds ought to be and can be owned by our own people and utilized through proper channels to establish an absolutely safe, elastic and acceptable currency to all, except, perhaps, the brokers, trust companies or gold onometallists.

For the past year and a half I have given the question above referred to special time and attention, and have conceived a plan which I consider is worthy of consideration. and which I think will accomplish all that the Baitimore plan claims, and much more I do not approve of the Baltimore plan, and can see no benefit to be derived from it, except by the bankers, who can receive a large deposit of money from the government at a very nominal price. The Baltimore plan does not assist the government to refund the present gold bonds, or help the government

comes on and the depositors commence to withdraw their deposits. The bank realizes upon its assets as quickly as possible, by collecting, selling and rediscounting, and, as a last resort, it asks the government for the 25 per cent emergency issue, which would be \$75,000 that the bank owes the government. The depositors continue to withdraw their money and the bank becomes insolvent and closes its doors. Any person familiar with incloses its doors. Any person familiar with in-solvent banks knows that their assets would be worth more if the bank had not failed. Now, then, what is the position of the de-positors of the insolvent bank under the Baltimore plan? It is simply this, that, after the government has been paid \$75,000 and all expenses of closing the affairs of the bank have been paid, the depositors receive what is left and in most cases there would be noth-

ing left for them. The plan I advocate will give the following esult: First, it will create a demand for the per cent bonds, with the proceeds of which Il other government notes, treasury notes, silver and gold certificates and other evi ences of indebtedness can be retired. would leave the government with but a single bligation, namely, the 2 per cent bonds, payable in the currency funds of the government The currency of the government which would be the current fund would then consist of five kinds, namely, gold, silver, national bank silver in 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. This plan would force all the silver now on hand into circulation. The plan I propose would furall nish bonds sufficient not only for banks, but a security in which the people can invest their savings. The government in turn to issue onds to retire all its evidences of indebtedness as quickly as possible and invest from time to time in state bonds drawing 3 per cent, which would be an absolutely safe investment and also a source of revenue to the government. The states in turn would be justified in issuing state bonds in order to in-vest in county bonds drawing 4 per cent. It would be a saving to the taxpayers of mos counties and also a source of revenue to th state. When the government's credit stands behind the currency it says to every citizen,
"You must remain loyal to our interest."
No other government would question its stability or value. The Baltimore plan only ob igates the assets of the bank to maintain our currency, which I am satisfied would not reate a curerncy which would be satisfactory t home and abroad. The outline of my plan is as follows: The

government to issue fifty-year 2 per cent semi-annual bonds, nontaxable, receivable and payable in the current funds of the country. to be delivered to the banks or individuals at par without expense to the purchaser, and as fast as the government receives any United States notes, treasury notes, silver or gold certificates, or any gold bearing bonds i payment of a new issue, to cancel them. The national banking law changed to permit bank of \$25,000 capital in towns of 5,000 inhabitant or less, \$10,000 capital in towns of 1,000 or le and also repeal the law compelling banks keep a legal tender reserve, as I conside the 25 per cent mentioned her after, as a sufficient protection to depositor To compel every national bank to invest the full amount of its capital stock in the ne 1.750 issue of 2 per cent bonds and deposit th same with the government, paying for such bonds with any of the current funds, or any past issue of government bonds. Said bonds to be taken by the government at a price which would be an average for the year 1894, as quoted in the New York market. or any other equitable basis agreed upon by the Treasury department, from time to time The government to issue to the banks 75 per cent of the bonds deposited in currency to be uniform and in denominations not less than \$10, from which the bank is to be exempt from any taxation whatever. Upon demand by the officers of the bank, the government is to issue an additional 25 per cent currency, for which the bank is to pay a ? per cent tax and return the 25 per cent issue to the government by paying 25 per cent of such extra issue, respectively, in three, six, nine and twelve months, which would retire the extra issue in one year, thereby giving the country an elastic currency and better security for the depositors. The government 2,850

to have deposited at some commercial center

11 436 in each state and territory, the 25 per

emergency currency, so that it can be quickly delivered to the banks requesting it. I also recommend that the government shall be allowed, from time Taltime, to issue bonds in any necessary extent, to supply, not only the demands of the brinks, but also to furnish the government with funds to invent in state bonds, drawing 2 per cent, which would give the government an absolutely safe invest-ment and a revenue of 1 per cent, thereby giving the states an opportunity to investin county bends drawing 4 per cent, which would also give the state a revenue of 1 per cent and be a saving to the taxpayers.

I know that in order to carry out my plan to the fullest extent it will require several years for the making of new laws, both by the government and states, to conform to the whole of it, but so far as the issue of bonds is concerned, to furnish the banks and the retiring of government currency of various kinds and the changing of the national bank laws, the change could be accomplished at once, and the balance would follow within

very short time. Expecting that this article will call forth many criticisms, I am not going into any further discussion until I can do so by defending my proposition against unfavorable criticism. C. H. DIETRICH.

IN SOCIETY.

John Brenton Douglas entertained oung friends on the occasion of his 5th irthday at the home of his parents, 825 South Forty-first street, last Saturday after The little folks had quite an enjoyable time. Among those present were: Leone, Ida and Francis Eller, Mirenda Williams, Annie and Marguerite Dee, Birnie and Ida Drumm, Hattle Kennogy, Harry Drumm, Harold Dee, Frank Kennogy, Charlie Faulkner, Stephen A. Douglas and Donald Eller.

The meeting of the Oxford club was held last week at the residence of Misses Eliza-beth and Julia Leeder. Selections were rendered by Miss Elizabeth Leeder and Misses Caldwell, Kaufman and Forbes. Also a recitation by Miss Julia Leeder. After a delicious luncheon was partaken of dancing was indulged in. Among those present were Misses Mercer, Margaret and Bula Leeder Craddock, Gorden, Brady, Paul, Bath Craddock, Gordon, Brady, Paul, Bath, Elizabeth and Julia Leeder; Messrs. Paul, Beeman, Leeder, Matin, Walker, Burke, Beeman, Leeder, Matin, Walker, Burke, Conklin, Shalda, Kaufman, Forbes, Caldwell, Howe and F. Ikey Newcomb.

The La Rosa club gave a very delightful ocial in Morand's assembly rooms last Thursday evening. The grand march was led by Miss Tiliey Larson and Mr. I. L. Holton. The guests present were: Misses Erickson Burns, Baum, Carroll, Harspler, Shirstein Roony, Allen, Hammerica, Condron, Hayden Stitt, Shearer, Rosenberg, Larson, May and Sadie Hill, Edghill, Felber, Dolonson, Harris. Smith, Dore, Evans, Thompson, Lambert, Brown, White, Anderson, Wilson, Camp, Parker and Miller, Mrs. Morand, Mrs. Kelpin; Messers, J. E. Van Dorn, Ambrose Ellington, H. Rowley, F. Rickey, M. M. Huyett, G. Richard, Clyde Ratekin, M. Kelpin, Ben Copeland, Charles White, Pickett, Fred Pury, I. L. Holton, Morand, Cathers, Robinson, Cunningham, Bargran, F. F. Van Dorn, Samuel Wiggins, Dave Salmon, Robert Coultra, Ernest Powell, Johnnie McNair, W. T. Edghill, F. D. Buzzell, George Stafford, Percy Van Derfoort, P. H. Ellis, Fred Buelow Charles Seaman, Goodrich and R. Grotte. A delightful punch was served throughout th During Christmas week the principle event

that will agitate the swells of the city will be the annual concert of the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs of Princeton college which will occur at Boyd's opera house on December 27. The alumni association of the college in the city is arranging to make this concert as big a social event as it has been during the years past that the clubs have visited the city. When the clubs were here two years ago they created quite a furore. They were dined and feted by the best in the city and were people in the city and were entertained by the brightest and sweetest belles that the ity could boast of. The entire arrangements for the concert have not yet been com pleted. The charge of the affair as it is to take place in this city is in the hands of quite necessary, for rival lovers occasionally steal newly-made brides from their rightful husbands.

"One of the strangest sights to me was to see the Soudanese walking about uncontent of the Soudanese walking about uncontent of the Soudanese will their heads apparently on fire. Mosquitoes were very thick, and to ward them off the Soudaness twisted a peculiar fibre fato a rope, wound that around the head and set it on fire. The fibre would head and set it on fire. The fibre would not burst into a flame, but would simply mothers and throw off a heavy smoke. I L. S. Funkhouser, the president of the alumni association. The opera house will of course be profusely decorated on the occasion and it is a foregone conclusion that the house will be crowded. Tickets will

Becoming Southerly. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The forecast for Monday is:

For Nebraska and Kansas-Fair; variable winds, becoming south. For Missouri-Fair; colder in the eastern portion; north winds, becoming variable. For Iowa-Fair; north winds, becoming va-For South Dakota-Fair; warmer; north winds, becoming south.

Local Record. OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Dec. 16.—Omaha record of temper-ature and rainfall, compared with the cor-responding day of past four years:

-	1894, 1893, 1892, 189
n	Maximum temperature 39 44 25
le:	Minimum temperature 31 6 11
B	Average temperature 35 25 18
8	Precipitation
	Condition of temperature and precipitation
o	at Omaha for the day and since March 1894:
8.	Normal temperature
	Excess for the day
543	
18	Excess for the day
w	Total precipitation since March 1 15.99 inche
ie	Deficiency since March 1 15.25 inche
h	Reports from Other Stations at 8 P. M.

STATIONS WEATHER. 00 Clear.
00 Clear.
T Cloudy.
00 Clear.
T Clear.
00 Clear. Causas City.

"T" indicates trace of procipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Observer.

FUTURE HAS A ROSY HUE

Banker Clews Sees Much to Encourage the Oppressed Jobbers in Sticks.

THINGS ARE COMING WALL STREET'S WAY

assage of the Pooling Bill Means Higher Rates and Bigger Freight Earnings, and Continued Shipment of Gold Means More Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. writes of the situation in Wall street: "The situation in Wall street, while having

undergone no very marked changes during the past week, is gradually resolving itself into one in which confidence in the future is the underlying basis of action. This is shown by the improving investment demand in con trast with the absence of active speculation It begins to look, however, as though the speculative demand also would soon be on the increase, since the attention of the public is gradually being drawn to the fact that the security market at this time offers unusual inducements in the way of low prices for properties which are bound to improve under the increased general prosperity which is inevitable sooner or later. There can be no doubt that the period of pan'c

and liquidation has passed, that instead of constant contraction of credit the country at large is beginning though slowly, to enjoy an expansion of the same, and the result will be a shrinkage in the large amounts of money now lying idle as it goes into circulation through the medium of investments, speculative and otherwise.

"The most important event of the week

otherwise.

"The most important event of the week has been the passage by the house of representatives of the Patterson pooling bill, which is to amend the interstate commerce law so as to remove the prohibition of the which is to amend the interstate commerce law so as to remove the prohibition of the pooling business among competing roads. This is a decided sitep towards equitable and profitable freight rates, a state of affairs long needed by many systems of our railroads and consequently of incalculable benefit (eventually) not only to the roads themselves, but to all classes of merchants, since it will eliminate the feature of rate cutting, which is so disastrous to the profitable handling of freight, and also, on the other hand, will obviate the possibility of unfair discriminations in favor of large shippers as against small ones. Under the rebate system, which has been enforced by the fierce competition of business, merchants and railroads alike were sufferers. In the former case rates were secretly made which gave one shipper a great advantage over rivals, to an extent at times that the latter found it next to impossible to, dispose of goods in competitive markets, excepting at a loss, owing to the lower prices at which the more fortunate shipper could offer his. WILL RAISE RATES ON FREIGHT. WILL RAISE RATES ON FREIGHT.

"As for the railroads, the interstate commissioners themselves stated in their annual report this year that one of the chief causes for the many railroad bankrupteies now existing is the fact that, owing to the means adopted for securing business among competing roads, large amounts of traffic have undoubtedly been handled at such low rates as to become a fource of loss rather than revenue. The desire for this amendment to become a law is as pronounced, therefore, among the merchants as among the railroads, inasmuch as it completely disorganizes their trade. There can be no doubt that the interests of the roads and the community are in most ways identical, consequently an amelioration of existing difficulties is as desirable to the country at large as to the corporations themselves. The point raised a while ago that the pooling clause in the interstate laws allowed a union among the railroads for extortionate freight rates is no longer an argument against the amendment, inasmuch as the present bill provides for it through the power conferred upon the interstate commissioners to change or modify agreements and contracts between roads regarding the adjustment of rates and traffic, when and where it is deemed advisable, and in extreme cases to terminate by their disapproval the contract liseif. The fact that "As for the railroads, the interstate cor when and where it is deemed advisable, and in extreme cases to terminate by their disapproval the contract itseif. The fact that the bill has passed the house by such an unexpectedly large majority augurs well for its passage in the senate also, as it was in the house that most of the opposition was feared, consequently the action in that branch proves the existence of sentiment in Washington favorable to the adoption of the measure. The feeling in the street at present is that it will become a law eventually, though up to the present time the effect on the market has not been extremely marked. It has, however, given the whole list a much stronger front, and this is a direct reflection of returning confidence in the future of American rallroads.

GOLD SHIPMENTS GO OUT. GOLD SHIPMENTS GO OUT.

with the members say they are a fine lot of fellows. They start on their trip tomorrow. The trip is a more extended one than usual, reaching as far west as Denver, for the first time in the history of the clubs. The litnerary includes the following points: Pittsburg, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Colorado Springs, Denver, (two concerts), Lincoin, Omaha, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Chicago, Columbus and Baltimore.

Whisky Trust Increa-ing Its Output.
PEORIA, Dec. 15.—President Greenhut today said the trust directors had directed an increase in the daily capacity of the company of 12,000 bushels of grain per day, the same to go into effect by the first of the year. The plants to be started are in Peoria, Chicago, Cincinnati, Terre Haute and St. Louis. This will make the daily capacity of the trust 20,000 bushels of grain per day. The first run of spirits and the recent election is statisfactory.

Solon Thatcher for the Senate.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 15.—The Journal this afternoon announces that Judge Solon Thatcher will be a candidate for the United States senate to succeed John Martin.

Because of the condition of the judge's health the matter has been in abeyance for some time, but he is now fairly on the way to recovery, and his friends have so urgently demanded that he be a candidate that he has consented and will enter at once into the field.

Rock Springs Opera House Rurned.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Dec. 16.—The Edgar opera house, in which several stores were located, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$37,000; partly insured.

WEATHER FORECAST.

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WEATHER FORECAST.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The forecast for Monday is:

LONDON MONEY AND STOCKS.

Moving Easier and Most Stocks Show as Upward Tendency. LONDON, Dec. 16.-The money marke ast week was easier. It seems probable that the 2 per cent discount rate of the Bank of England, fixed in February, will still be in force next February. The stock market was more active, with the settlement of another heavy account in mining securities and the tendency all around was upward. The demand for investment stock continued keen. The market for colonial securities, especially for Victoria issues, was very flat early in the week, but at the close the tone was somewhat better. The outlook in Australia is so discouraging that far seeing holders are getting rid of their stock. South American securities showed distinct improvement. Banking shares were weak on the prospect of reduced dividends. The passage of the pool bill stimulated the market for American securities. There was a greater disposition to purchase, but little support came from New York, hence the changes were mostly fractional. There is no doubt, however, that a better feeling prevailed. After making up day, Tuesday, except a fall of ½ per cent in Erie, all improved. Denver preferred, Lake Shore, New York Central and Milwaukee were each up % per cent, while Northern Pacific preferred, Union Pacific and Wabish each advanced ½ per cent. continued keen. The market for colonia

WHEAT MARKET QUIET.

Shippers Offer Little and Offers from Re-Sellers Depress the Market. LONDON, Dec. 16.—The wheat crop is doing well, but colder weather here is desirable in order to improve it. The market has been depressed by the advent of rehas been depressed by the advent of re-sellers, and especially of La Plata. But shippers offer sparingly, as the gold pre-mium is now 7 per cent against them. Offers of white wheat are small. The mar-ket generally during the past week has been quiet on account of the approach of the holidays. Russian shippers do not press rales. California wheat affoat was quoted at 25s 3d; red winter parcels, de-livery, was quoted at 22s 6d. Flour was slow, but steady, owing to the scarcity of mixed American. Parcels for buyers were

EXPORT BOUNTY ON FARM PRODUCTS

California Man Suggests that Remedy for the Depression in Agriculture, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The committee

on agriculture gave a hearing today to David Lubin of Sacramento, in connection with the investigation now being made by that c mmittee of the causes of the present depressed condition of agriculture. Mr. Lubin is a prominent member of the California grange. He presented a novel and interesting plan for the relief of the farmer, based upon the theory that the agriculturist whise products were sold in the free trade markets of the world should be compensated for the increase in the price of what he buys, which is sold in a protected market, by the levy of an export bounty on staple agricultural products like wheat, corn, etton, etc. He ex-plained his plan, which, he said, would stimulate agriculture by increasing the price of exported farm products and by reaction of the price of such products sold in this country. Last year about \$800,000,000 of agricultural products were experted. This was about a third of the total product. If an export bounty of say 10 per cent had been leved for the benefit of the farmer, the latter would have received \$80,900,000 inche for his products exp rted, and the effect of this bounty on the home price would have, in his opinion, increased the value of the sold in this country \$150,000,000. In ment Mr. Lubin presented those orguments against as well as for the plan. He will be given a further hearing after the holidays.

INDIANS CROPS FAILED.

Terrible Tales of Woe Reported from the Various Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.-General devastation of crops, resulting from the drouths, and in some cases from the ravages of gophers, are reported in all the Indian agencies. Many of the Indians, encouraged have failed to cure. We have by fair spring weather, made preparations for large crops, but the sun and hot wind ommencing early in May and lasting during the summer resulted in a small harvest, and on some reservations in the total failure of crops

At the Crow Creek and Lower Brule agency in South Dakota not a bushel of grain was harvested nor any vegetables gathered. The old method of slaughtering beef cattle for issue, which was officially characterized as degrading, demoralizing and flithy, has been abandoned, and the construction of the new slaughter house is con-sidered of great importance. Among the Crow Creeks the customary weekly dances have been stopped, and dancing allowed only twice a month, with an enforced abandon ment of exciting speeches and the custom of hrowing away property during the dance For the first time in their history the Crows are supplying the beef cattle for the ration

The disaffected element of the Lower Brules, who have been living south of White river on the Rosebud reservation, have, with the exception of ten families, gone on their reservation and are fast becoming settled. The handling of these Indians, who are en-rolled at the Lower Brule agency and draw rations there, has been a difficult under-taking, owing to the opposition among the Indians and some of the whites. Whole fields of grain were destroyed by the gophers at the Devil's Lake agency. Fort Totten, N. D., and this plague is held largely responsible for the great misfortune of the

ndians during the year. These Indians are so poor that the loss of an ox or horse means the abandonment of a farm. The industrial future of the Indians and their ability to become self-supporting, says Captain Clapp of the Fort Bartholdi agency n his annual report, depends on stock raising. Sharp disciplinary treatment has ng.

ing. Sharp disciplinary treatment has stopped the heretofore frequent unauthorized killing of stock and short horned stock is rapidly increasing. rapidy increasing.
Drouths and blighting hot winds have made
the Standing Rock agency unadapted to agriculture, and this year many of the fields
are total failures. This uncertainty of raisare total ratures. This uncertainty of raising crops has made stock raising the leading industry, and in this considerable progress has been made. The Indians at the Forest City agency, South Dakota, with the exception of the settlement of 950 at Cherry Creek, favor taking allotments in severalty. The Indians on the Uintah and Ouray reservations in Utah are still far from the high road to prosperity and civilization, according to the annual report of Major Frandlett, the agent. "They look upon efforts made in their behalf with distrust and as endangering their own rights in the reservation. They are slow to appre ciate school privileges, and cling to the idea that sending children to school is a favor conferred on the agent."

The Uintahs have doubled their farm acreage and have evinced great interest in crop cultivation. The Uncompangres have been of little assistance in farming. The al-lotments in severalty of the lands of the Coeur d'Alene Indians, who are using valu able lands for mere grazing purposes, is rec ommended by Captain Budd of the Colville agency in Washington. The work of removing the upper and middle Spokaues from the vicinity of Spokane falls has proved a slow, tedious process, necessitating considerable work for the agent during winter. Thomas P. Smith of the Interior department has returned to Washington, after making a long tour of Inspection of Indian reservations in Washington, Montana, Idaho, and the Dakotas.

COLLECTING THE PACIFIC ROADS DEBT Representative Caminetti Has a Plan for

Getting It. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.-Representative Caminetti has introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the Pacific railroad laws that upon a failure of the companies which received aid in the construction from government to pay the debt due the United States the secretary of the treasury shall immediately take possession of the road and make arrangements with prior liens for an extension of their bonds for the period of twenty-five years. After this the govern ment is to assume the management of the road and conduct its business. The bill contains a specific decaration that it is not to be the object of the United States to enter into the railroad transportation business, and a means is provided for gradually with drawing the train service from the public use. The bill also requires the president to take steps to collect any fund of any of these roads from any individual or corpora-tion who or which may have diverted them ontrary to law with the view of securing their recovery.

Lands to Satisfy Grants. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The secretary of the treasury has approved seven clear lists of lands selected by the state of North Dakota in part satisfaction of certain grants under an act approved February 22, 1889. The lists with purposes and acreages are: Educational,

quoted at 20s 3d. Barley was quiet and 18,988 acres; agricultural college, 3,824; state steady. Oats were dull. normal schools, 2,399; deaf mute asylum, 2,900; university, 4,859; public buildings, 4,855, and reformatory, 2,479. These selections are reported as not being in proximity to lands claimed or returned as

Military Post for Spokane.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Representative Wilson of Washington has introduced a bill for the establishment of a military post at Spokane, Wash., in accordance with the recommendations of General Otls and the War department. It provides that 1,000 acres must be donated by the city of Spokane and the secretary of war is then authorized to establish a post of such character and capacity as he may approve.

Arrested Chicago Toughs in Denver. DENVER, Dec. 15 .- The city detectives have in custody a man arrested for begging in the streets, a man who answers the description of John Santry, the most desperate member of the O'Malley gang of toughs who killed Gus Colliander, at 117 Oak street, Chicago, during the election riots.

Eight days ago Thomas Murphy, another member of the gang, was arrested here for vagrancy, but was discharged by the police justice and escaped before an order arrived from Chicago for his detention,

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manently cured. In confirmation of our assertion we invite attention to the following statement of Mrs. M. M. Grosh, Dauphin, Pa, who writes: "I could have informed you long ago of my cure, but preferred to wait until I knew it to be permanent. My experience convinces me that your remedy not only cures lung disease, but that such cures are always permanent.

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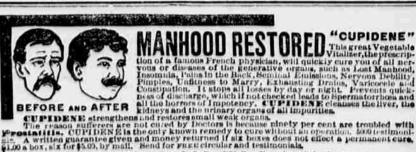
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